FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 017 *26 January 1982*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico To Form Oil Venture [LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 23 Jan] A 1
Creation of Information Agency Announced A 1

ARGENTINA

Delegates Deliver 'Document' to Cardinal Samore B 1
Interior Minister on Political Situation B 1
Massera Makes Statement on 10-Day Arrest B 2
Oil Production Figures for 1981 Reported B 3

BOLIVIA

Foreign Minister: Border Security Army's Concern C 1
Police Disagreement Reportedly Overcome C 1
Former President Ovando Dies 25 January C 1

BRAZIL

PCB Members To Be Indicted by Military Courts [JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Jan] D 1
View on Election Campaign, Military 'Warning' [LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 24/25 Jan] D 1
Court Official Suggests Security Law Revision [O GLOBO 12 Jan] D 3
Radioactive Waste To Be Kept at Angra I [LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 23 Jan] D 3

CHILE

Paper Lauds Initiative in Mediation Process [EL MERCURIO 13 Jan] E 1
PDC Leaders Not Allowed in Country for Frei Funeral E 2
Zaldivar Denied Entrance E 2
Spanish PDC Leaders Protest E 2
Briefs: Exports Drop, Imports Rise E 2

COLOMBIA

Cuban Stowaways Denied Political Asylum F 1
FARC Guerrillas Intensify Kidnappings F 1
M-19 Guerrillas Occupy Junquillo Peacefully F 1

ECUADOR

Dispute Between Hurtado, Roldos Continues G 1
Armed Forces Criticize Roldos G 2
Briefs: New Bilingual Weekly G 2

URUGUAY

Government Frees French Political Prisoner K 1
Government Again Suspends Publication of Weekly K 1
Government Names High Military Appointees K 1
Air Force Commander K 1
Navy High Command Members K 2
Army Commander in Chief K 2
Briefs: COMASPO Director Designated; 1981 Inflation Rate K 2

MEXICO

Swedish Correspondent Interviews De la Madrid M 1
Agency Examines Results of Swedish King's Visit M 2
Briefs: New Envoy to PRC M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Ministers Criticize New Democratic Community P 1

EL SALVADOR

Planning Minister Replies to Chamber of Commerce P 1
Armed Forces Congratulate New Guerrilla Radio P 2
[Radio Farabundo Marti]

GUATEMALA

Belgium Protests Kidnapping of Missionary P 2
News Media Condemns Killing of Radio Employees P 2
Presumed EGP Guerrillas Attack San Cristobal P 3
Army Chief Reports on Attack, Army Operations P 3
[PRENSA LIBRE 19 Jan]
Further Lucas Garcia Report P 4

NICARAGUA

Commentary Scores New Democratic Community P 4
MDN Praise Central American Democratic Community P 5
Borge Says Deported Priests, Nuns Can Return P 7
Bishops' Communique P 7
Borge's Response P 8

CUBA

Soviet, Bloc Delegations Arrive for CEMA Meeting Q 1
Cuban Delegation Announced Q 1
Fidel Castro Meets With Chile's Luis Corvalan Q 1
Commentary Scores New Central America Group Q 1
Hart Returns With Nicaragua's Sergio Ramirez Q 2
Ramirez Addresses Meeting Q 3
More on Speech Q 3
Nicaraguan Trade Delegation Arrives for Visit Q 4
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 4
Talks With Guillermo Garcia Q 4

BRAZIL, VENEZUELA, MEXICO TO FORM OIL VENTURE

PY241948 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 23 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico are setting up a joint venture of the state oil companies of the three countries to explore for oil and transfer technology in Latin America.

Brazil's Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals said he would be going to Caracas later this month to meet with his counterparts from Mexico and Venezuela for the first formal high level meeting on the formation of this joint venture.

Cals said the still unnamed company will be organized under the auspices of OLADE, the Latin American Energy Organization, and will differ from the private multinational oil exploration companies in the sense that it will bring benefits to the sub-continent:

"In the first place, there is the fact that with the experience of countries like Brazil in the search for oil here, there is a better understanding of the problems encountered by the friendly neighbouring countries and this will help in training local personnel. In the second place, it is good business in financial terms. In the third place, it is good politically because it will strengthen and unify Latin America..."

Even before being formed, the minister said, the Petrobras, PEMEX and Petroven consortium has received requests for oil exploration from Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil are the Latin countries most active in oil exploration and have extensive experience both onshore and offshore. Mexico and Venezuela already have extensive financial and technical aid programs, especially in the Caribbean and Central America, while Brazil has to date signed 49 energy cooperation agreements with 16 Latin American countries. Their joint venture in petroleum is meant to pool their know-how and resources to aid their Latin neighbours and also to strengthen a unified energy effort under the guidance of OLADE.

CREATION OF INFORMATION AGENCY ANNOUNCED

PA231415 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting held in Mexico approved [as heard] the creation of the Latin American Agency for Special Information Services [Agencia Latinoamericana de Servicios Especiales Informativos — ALASEI]. This is a step to counteract the transnational news agencies.

Mexico has presented a project creating ALASEI, making that country the site of ALASEI headquarters and assigning it a $1.25 million budget. This project will be approved today by the delegates to a meeting that was promoted by UNESCO and is being held in Acapulco.

ALASEI would be an organization reflecting the UNESCO plan to create a new world information system to counteract the manipulation of news in underdeveloped countries by the transnational news agencies — most of which are run by U.S. imperialist capital.

(Lida Luz Meneses), official in charge of the Directorate of Libraries and Archives of the Culture Ministry, is representing Nicaragua in this conclave.

As expected, the U.S. Government and other industrialized countries demonstrated their indifference and even opposition to the projects presented.

However, Mexico is preparing a document suggesting formulas that will permit financing in line with the needs of this project. It will include a UNESCO contribution equivalent to 10 percent of the figure that the Mexican Government will give.

DELEGATES DELIVER 'DOCUMENT' TO CARDINAL SAMORE

PY231722 Paris AFP in Spanish 1238 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Vatican City, 23 Jan (AFP) -- The two heads of the Argentine delegation in the negotiation over the Beagle Channel, Gen Ricardo Etcheverry and Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo, delivered a document here today to Cardinal Antonio Samore, papal mediator in the Argentine-Chilean conflict. According to Argentine sources, the text of the document was personally drafted by Argentine Chief of State Gen Leopoldo Galtieri in order to explain his government's reasons for denouncing the general arbitration treaty signed between Argentina and Chile at The Hague International Court of Justice, but maintaining the principle of the Holy See's mediation.

It was also learned in Rome, from the same source, that the Argentine Government is considering the possibility of making some changes in its delegation to the papal mediator.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PY230133 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2003 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 21 Jan (NA) -- Interior Minister Maj Gen Alfredo Saint Jean admitted here today that political parties will be "intervened or given the right of assembly" as a prelude prior to the attainment of "a republican and representative democracy."

Saint Jean held a press conference at the local Government House after administering the oath of office to Governor Bonifacio Cejuela. In his statement, he declined to mention dates for the democratization of the country, although he admitted that the electoral process "will be carried out gradually."

Concerning Cejuela's appointment he said that "it permits the process to take the consecutive scheduled steps without haste and without breaks, in order to reach the goals that have been set."

When asked about the enforcement of the curfew and about the number of detainees at the disposal of the executive branch, he answered: "The curfew will remain in force for the time being while the number of detainees has dropped considerably since the last report on this subject released by General Liendo." He gave assurances that "This number will gradually decrease to the extent permitted by security conditions, since it is not the government's intention to hold detainees except for those who must remain imprisoned because of security reasons."

Concerning the possible calling of municipal elections for 1983, Saint Jean said that "No official decision has yet been made on that and even less on a date for it," although he admitted that one of the alternatives "is to hold elections at intervals at the different levels." In this regard he warned that "This is one of the alternatives; there are several others under study and no decision has yet been made." He remarked that "It is necessary to intervene political parties because when the political parties statute is approved, this measure will be needed in order to guarantee truly democratic performance by all parties."

In this regard, Saint Jean did not rule out the possibility of granting the parties "the right of assembly." He said: "These are two alternatives we are studying and we will adopt the more appropriate one."

Regarding the political parties statute, whose approval has been announced for mid-1982, Saint Jean said that "The initial draft is ready and it is our intention to speed up its publication as much as possible. However, we will announce when it is shaped into a document able to provide a solid foundation for the goals of the process."

He reiterated that the intention of his portfolio is "to keep the political dialogue going, since for us this is a way to appraise the country's political feeling."

Answering another question, the minister denied the existence of "a political timetable," for that would mean "setting terms or time periods." He added: "There is simply a listing of a number of steps, and when we believe we are able to give the country a republican democracy, a fully democratic system, then we will do it."

Finally, the minister was asked about the possibility that the latest governor appointments might reflect the intention to create a pro-process political force. He answered: "That has been mentioned, but not by the process' authorities. If a (pro-process) political force appears spontaneously, it will be welcomed, but we hope that it will be created in keeping with the statutory guidelines."

MASSERA MAKES STATEMENT ON 10-DAY ARREST

PY201912 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0426 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (NA) -- Former Navy Commander in Chief Adm (Ret) Emilio Massera today answered the comments made on his recent public statement and he reiterated that, while a military junta member, he had favored the publication of "casualties on both sides" during the war against terrorism.

In a statement issued simultaneously with the report on the arrest the navy command imposed on him, Massera explains the position he held during the war against subversion and he recalls: "I participated in that struggle not only morally and juridically, but I was close to my men, sharing the tragedy with them."

The former navy chief remarks that if the navy command imposes a punishment on him he will accept it "with the spirit of obedience that characterizes a military officer," although he warns: "What I am not going to tolerate is that an important higher armed forces officer -- whose name is, of course, not mentioned -- is said to have referred to me as a traitor."

Massera refers to a comment published last Sunday by a metropolitan morning newspaper and in this regard he states that he has addressed the navy commander asking for "an investigation on this matter which hurts my honor and the honor of an alleged officer."

The statement made known to reporters tonight says: "Going against a rule on my public behavior which forbids me to answer provocations, slanders or insults, I see myself under the obligation to clarify things in the face of press reports and of a slanderous charge reportedly made by an important military officer in the wake of the statement I made in the city of Mar del Plata.

"There I was asked about the always painful subject of the persons missing during the antisubversive war. I will clarify once again my position regarding this painful problem. The most turbulent and grave years of this struggle were 1976, 1977 and 1978. During that period I, as commander in chief of the navy -- a force which played a remarkable role in the struggle against terrorism -- participated not only morally and juridically but I was close to my men, sharing the tragedy with them. All of us knew why we were struggling. Our love for life, our love for Argentina which was threatened with destruction as a nation, and the obligation of our faith as soldiers to defend it at all costs led us to act without the least hesitation because we were fighting the apostles of death and destruction. Those who were in combat at that time can attest to this, to my attitude.

"Not only did the navy men know clearly what my position was -- a position supported by facts -- but the army and air force comrades also knew it; and so does the Argentine people to whom I promised in a speech -- delivered in my capacity as navy commander in chief -- that we would not struggle to the death but to victory, no matter how close to or distant from death it might be.

"My participation in the trenches, suffering the terrible pain caused by both sides -- which any man with the minimum sensitivity will feel even though he may be a soldier, that is one whose profession is war -- clearly shows that I am not posturing and it allows me to talk about this with the most absolute freedom, with the freedom which is the counterweight of the overwhelming moral responsibility involved in fighting even for a just cause.

"That is why I can talk; that is why I feel myself morally entitled to express my viewpoints on a subsidiary nonessential aspects which always surround such a painful event. That is why I have believed and still believe that the government should have reported -- in due time -- to the population on the casualties of both sides, as is the case in any war. I have believed and still believe that if that had been done, the consequences that all of us are familiar with would have been avoided; and the paramarxist or simply naive organizations which later brought charges against us would have remained voiceless.

"Because that way we would have been responsible only for the deaths of our enemies who were killed in the fighting.

"That was the statement I made in Mar del Plata. If the present navy commander in chief feels that the reporting of an old disagreement with the junta of which I was a member is an improper action and if he imposes a punishment on me, I will accept it with the spirit of obedience that characterizes a military officer. But what I am not going to tolerate is that an important higher armed forces officer -- whose name is, of course, not mentioned -- is said to have referred to me as a traitor. In the first place because this accusation is simply ridiculous given my past and in the second place because I cannot admit that a comrade had made such a serious charge. In this regard, I today addressed the commander in chief asking him for an investigation on this matter which hurts my honor and the honor of an alleged officer."

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR 1981 REPORTED

PY250141 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jan (AFP) -- According to preliminary figures reported today by the Government Oil Deposits (YPF), Argentine crude oil production reached almost 28.5 million cubic meters in 1981.

YPF also reported that in the same period, crude oil and by-product imports dropped by 34 percent as compared to 1980, while exports rose by 83.6 percent.

Of the total production, 18 million cu m were turned out by YPF, while the rest was produced by private enterprises which were awarded exploitation contracts.

The report indicated that last year's oil production surpassed the 1980 output by more than 200,000 cubic meters and that it reached 28,170,375 [no unit specified, presumably cubic meters]. The increase originated mainly in private exploitations.

In 1981, 682 wells were drilled while prospecting ended in 88 wells, comprising the following: 23 oil wells, 6 gas wells, 3 wells under study and 56 unproductive wells. Operations were successful in a little more than 34 percent of cases.

Concerning the YPF foreign debt, it was estimated at $4,033,000,000 on 31 December 1981. YPF's sales are the largest among all Argentine enterprises. YPF is one of the government owned enterprises from a long list of public concerns which will reportedly be sold to private buyers under the denationalization plan staged by President's Leopoldo Galtieri's government.

FOREIGN MINISTER: BORDER SECURITY ARMY'S CONCERN

PY221823 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Current Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez has disclosed that former foreign ministers will meet next month to discuss the country's century-old landlocked situation.

The foreign minister also made reference to a commission which has travelled to the Cachuela Esperanza area in Beni Department to investigate a charge regarding the illegal exploitation of gold in that region.

[Begin Romero recording] We are not going to that area with what we would term an offensive purpose or to carry out investigations which could be bothersome to any of our neighboring countries. We have a border and limits commission. Within the policy of reorganizing the Foreign Ministry, we are going to set the border policy in a new direction which will mark a new period for the Foreign Ministry, which has nothing to do with security problems. Those problems are the army's concern. I want to make it clear that the border issue concerns the Foreign Ministry and has been referred to our border commission. [end recording]

POLICE DISAGREEMENT REPORTEDLY OVERCOME

PY231415 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Bolivian Police Commander Gen (Jorge Zamora) has said that there must be absolute unity among all police members in order not to harm the ideals and aspirations prevailing among them. He also said that the disagreements that had raised his commander's deep concern were being overcome.

[Begin Zamora recording] There have been some disagreements lately regarding assignments, particularly the appointment of commanders. But not everybody can agree on everything. However, since there has been a presidential order everything has been overcome. I believe an iron unity prevails now, and we are trying to explain the policy of my commander in order to show that this unity is advantageous for the institution and, naturally, for the entire Bolivian people. [end recording]

He declined to make any further statement regarding the unification of the Bolivian police and the National Directorate of Investigations [DIN].

[Begin Zamora recording] I am convinced, however, that the unification of the entire police, as I was saying before, is the most advantageous step. I believe that until lately we were envied by all South American police institutions, which are completely spread around while we were under a single commander. Now, that is not hard to accomplish. The only thing we have to do is reach an understanding with the DIN people, whom we, and particularly I, appreciate. We respect their work. We are convinced that they also belong to the family, so we cannot quarrel with them. My personal policy will follow this course. [end recording]

FORMER PRESIDENT OVANDO DIES 25 JANUARY

PY250112 Paris AFP in Spanish 0037 GMT 25 Jan 82

[By Andres Soliz Rada]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Jan (AFP) -- Former Bolivian President Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia, who in his short-lived government expropriated petroleum companies and created government-owned foundries, died here today at 64 of a heart attack.

PCB MEMBERS TO BE INDICTED BY MILITARY COURTS

PY242202 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Sao Paulo -- The federal police have initiated proceedings against Lindolfo Silva and Regis Frati, members of the National Board of Communist Leaders and of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), and they are going to ask the prosecutor's office of the military courts to indict them under the national security law. This is the first case against communist leaders to come under the national security law since the amnesty.

The lawyer for the two leaders, Joao Jose Sade, was informed of the decision by District Police Chief Marco Antonio Veronezi, who said that the case is now ready and will be submitted to the Sao Paulo military courts tomorrow. The federal police have accused Lindolfo Silva and Regis Frati of carrying out subversive propaganda and request that they be indicted under Article 42, Clause I, of the national security law. If sentenced, they could go to prison for a term of 1 to 3 years.

Silva and Frati are being indicted, together with the Jurua Publishing House, for having printed and published the book "Novos Rumos," which came out on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the PCB. The Jurua Publishing House also publishes the newspaper VOZ DA UNIDADE, the unofficial mouthpiece of the PCB.

Of the 3,000 copies of "Novos Rumos" that were published, the federal police confiscated 110 in Sao Paulo, in the offices of the newspaper VOZ DA UNIDADE, and 105 in a bookshop in Mato Grosso do Soul, where they were being sold at 600 cruceiros each. Silva and Frati were ordered to the offices of the federal police, who wanted to know how many books were published, where they had been sent and who was responsible for its publication.

The federal police also ordered Marco Aurelio Nogueira to its offices so that he could give his version of the affair. Nogueira is the third person mentioned in the case and he figures as the owner of the Jurua Publishing House. The publishing house's lawyer, Joao Jose Sade, explained to the police that Nogueira left the publishing house 6 months ago and that his name is involved in the case only because the change of owners has not yet been updated by the responsible organizations and by the office that registers enterprises.

Silva has made a charge that the office of State Deputy Alves de Brito, PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party], was raided yesterday in Rio de Janeiro. His office was also raided on Thursday last week when 60 books were confiscated, including 6 copies of "Novos Rumos."

VIEW ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN, MILITARY 'WARNING'

PY250104 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 24/25 Jan 82 p 5

[Herbert Zschech article]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- Federal senators and deputies currently use the time of the congressional recess -- much shortened by the extraordinary session imposed early this month by the Planalto for approval of the electoral reform project -- to get in touch with their political bases in their home states. This will enable them, or so they hope, to appraise with more reliability than before their personal chances of re-election and those of their parties there. There seem to shape up indications of growing skepticism among the politicians of the official party about the opportunity and practical usefulness of the electoral reform "package" schemed in the Planalto Palace.

On the other hand, there appear growing signs in opposition ranks of doubts on the expediency and even practicability of the planned incorporation of the PP [Popular Party] into the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] which in the first moments looked like a strategically infallible answer to the government's electoral reform.

In the PDS [Social Democratic Party] ranks, major doubts are voiced now about the "vinculation" of votes -- the cornerstone of the entire governmental reform -- which obliges voters to give their votes to candidates all belonging to one and the same party, from governor down to aldermen and mayors. Independently of political considerations, would-be candidates for a re-election into the congress are afraid of material implications. In many states and municipalities, their own prospects will depend on those of candidates for aldermens' mandates, since many municipal candidates have rather limited financial resources to invest in their election campaigns, the leading politicians in their states, mostly congressmen, will have to provide the money. But this could spell financial ruin for some.

The impression begins to gain ground also in Brasilia's executive circles that the "vinculation" [linkage] clause will have to be made more "elastic". This, however, ultimately means that the electoral reform project -- now in the shape of an executive decree because congress was impeded from voting on it in order to prevent surprises -- may still not be definitive. It is even taken almost for granted that new rules, modifying those of the reform proposals are currently under study in the Planalto Palace and will be announced, or proposed, in March.

For the time being, however, it is becoming clear also that the government will withhold any further initiative pending the problem of the incorporation of the smaller opposition party PP by the big party PMDB. Government planners, including the minister of justice and the chief of the presidential office, Leitao de Abreu, are said to be almost sure that the incorporation plan will be thwarted somehow.

In the first place, objections are mounting within the two opposition parties and there are many indications -- at least in the eyes of the government -- that the conventions of the two parties, scheduled on Feb 13, either will not approve the merger, or that the conventions will not even be held. But if they should be approved, the final decision still depends on the superior court of elections. The government's legal advisors are almost sure that the proposed incorporation meets with legal obstacles difficult to overcome, at least within a short time. But the two parties are under pressure of time. If their plan does not materialize immediately, there will be no time anymore for the launching of their candidacies and the entire incorporation will become practically useless.

Already now, a substantial number of members of the two parties are beginning to switch to other parties, some to the government's PDS, others to minor oppositions parties, including the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] of Ivete Vargas which is now being seen officially as an "acceptable" alternative.

It has been stressed repeatedly that to the political regime, the outcome of this year's elections is not more important than the preservation of the regime when the mandate of President Figueiredo ends in 1984. One thing, however, depends on the other, because the next president -- barring an always possible change of rules -- has to be elected by an electoral college whose members are elected this year. In the event of a sweeping victory of the opposition this year, the electoral college in 1984 certainly will choose as Figueiredo's successor a candidate not to the liking of the political regime. What then?

Answers are various. Political commentator Adirson de Barros, generally seen as a journalistic mouthpiece for military hardliners, bluntly wrote days ago that the military strictly rejects any alternation of political power. The regime established by the revolution of 1964 will be maintained at all costs, he wrote. The military will not admit whatever the hypothesis of a return to power of the groups and currents ousted by the revolution.

On the other hand, Vice President Aureliano Chaves, of liberal tendencies, stated also last week that alternation of power is a characteristic inherent in a democratic regime. Should this year's elections, he said, bring about a reversal of the political picture, the consequence would be important but not fatal to Figueiredo's political opening.

From the military sector, a perhaps significant warning came days ago from the normally silent inspector general of the state militias, Gen Ramos de Alencar. He said that the "communists" -- in many cases used as a synonym for adversaries of the political regime -- currently may say what they want, due to the political opening. But "the information services are taking note of everything and [when] the moment arrives, documentary proof will be abundantly available against them." He mentioned the possibility of an eventual military showdown where the state militias would have to stand the first onslaught. He charged that communists are infiltrated everywhere now -- in the catholic clergy, the universities, the press, in government offices and political organizations. He admitted that there are even divergent currents among the military, where, he said, not all follow the same line of thought.

The overall impression remains that the inner circles of the regime seek ways and means to win this year's elections without excluding strategical acts. The real purpose, according to some observers, is something like a "Mexicanization" of the regime -- a system like Mexico's, outwardly entirely democratic and with all the political parties functioning, but where cleverly built in safeguards have pervented so far any change of the ruling regime.

COURT OFFICIAL SUGGESTS SECURITY LAW REVISION

PY241700 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Attorney Ruy de Lima Pessoa, acting chairman of the Superior Military Court [STM], yesterday advocated the need to review the national security law in order to exclude the crimes against labor organizations -- strikes and stoppages -- and the media from it. The attorney believes that the mentioned crimes should only be punished under specific laws already in force. Ruy Pessoa stated that those cases should be handled by other spheres and not by the military court, especially since labor and ordinary courts exist for this purpose.

The acting STM chairman said that from his point of view "petty regional crimes cannot be considered a threat to national security." He therefore believes that strikes and common crimes should not be handled by the military court.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE TO BE KEPT AT ANGRA I

PY241939 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 23 Jan 82 p 7

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro -- CNEN, the National Nuclear Energy Commission, has decided to keep both low and high level radioactive waste at the Angra I facility for the next ten years. The possible completion of the planned reprocessing complex could affect that decision, however. Low and mid range waste consisting of tools, clothing, and equipment, will presently be stored in 55-gallon drums at the facility. A suitable storage site away from the facility, in an area of low population, far from agricultural production, with wells and water access, has not yet been found by the CNEN, although Cesar Cals stated that an island off the Angra coast might be used.

High level radioactive material will be stored in the Angra I cooling tank, which has an estimated ten-year capacity. The tanks have a capacity for 363 elements, or three full loads. It is now estimated that the fuel will be spent in approximately 126 months.

The planned reprocessing center may be constructed at Biriricas and Baicacu near Santa Cruz, State of Espirito Santo.

PAPER LAUDS INITIATIVE IN MEDIATION PROCESS

PY241607 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p A-3

[Editorial: "Initiative in the Mediation"]

[Text] The decision adopted by the Chilean Government to undertake another initiative in the mediation is an opportune and necessary step. There has been a wait of many months in which it was expected that the Argentine Government would answer his holiness' requests, and it was especially expected that that government would make a clear formulation regarding the proposal of 12 December 1980. Thus, there was the hope that the process would be guided toward stages of progress and negotiation on the principle of the acceptance of that common basis.

Moreover, as time went by it became more and more evident that the policy pursued by the neighboring country is not directed toward those objectives. In the first place, it is trying to obtain a delay that will give it the necessary time to strengthen Argentine intentions, which have in no way been modified. It is also probable that that country is thinking about denouncing the 1972 treaty on the legal solution to controversies in order to deprive our country of a channel for seeking a peace solution, something that has been effective historically. None of this seems to be in agreement with the principle of good faith that must prevail throughout the mediation process.

As we have already noted in this column, the Buenos Aires government has issued many statements in which it expresses its desire to cooperate with the mediator, and although they contribute toward establishing a proper atmosphere for the mediation process, this does not necessarily mean that it has decided to accept the papal proposal. It is more likely, however, that Argentina is insisting on making proposals and interpretations that are not compatible with the mediator's just and equitable proposal.

In view of this situation, our government could not afford to remain passive since doing so could have undermined our country's position and the national interests at stake in this delicate affair. The objective of the meetings that the Chilean representatives held in Rome with his eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore -- without ruling out any other meeting at other high-ranking Vatican levels -- is to express the Chilean Government's concern over the excessive delay in the negotiations and to suggest some initiatives that may help to overcome the present stagnation. Althouth the issues discussed have not been disclosed, as is fitting, everything seems to indicate that this is an initiative of great importance. Argentine Foreign Ministry sources have denied rumors that his holiness may intervene in the case. But this option should not be immediately discarded in view of the present characteristics of the mediation process. If the present stagnation cannot be overcome through normal diplomatic channels, the mediator's personal intervention, his spiritual and moral investiture, may be the only answer to this situation.

It must be noted, moreover, that this is probably the proper time for the parties involved to resort to the direct help of the august mediator since, as the Pope noted in the speech he delivered on 12 December 1980 when he delivered his proposal, the achievement of a definitive solution will have a positive impact in Latin America and the world in general. The initiatives undertaken in Rome may help to overcome those obstacles that are hindering a successful mediation process. Consequently, these negotiations are decisive for the cause of peace and for the achievement of a peaceful solution to this old controversy.

PDC LEADERS NOT ALLOWED IN COUNTRY FOR FREI FUNERAL

PY250108 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2334 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jan (NA) -- Three leaders of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] arrived in Argentina tonight after the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet prevented them from attending the funeral of Eduardo Frei. They are: Jaime Castillo, former chairman of the Chilean Human Rights Commission; Renan Fuentealba, a former senator; and Claudio Huespe a former deputy. The three politicians, who had been in exile in Caracas, unsuccessfully attempted to enter Chile to attend the funeral of Eduardo Frei, a former Chilean president and PDC president. Thus they were forced to board a commercial aircraft which took them to Ezeiza Airport.

Zaldivar Denied Entrance

PY251107 Paris AFP in Spanish 0311 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 24 Jan (AFP) -- Andres Zaldivar, head of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party (PDC), who lives in exile, arrived in Santiago today to attend the funeral of former President Eduardo Frei but the military government ordered his immediate expulsion from the country, just as happened with three other PDC leaders a few hours earlier. Zaldivar, finance minister during the Frei administration (1964-1970) arrived from Spain after unsuccessfully requesting by telegram a temporary entrance permit to attend the funeral. The semiofficial news agency ORBE has reported that at midnight Zaldivar was being kept isolated under police guard at the Santiago International Airport waiting for a flight to send him back into exile.

Spanish PDC Leaders Protest

PY251305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1204 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Madrid, 25 Jan (AFP) -- It was learned here today that Spanish Christian Democratic leaders Fernando Alvarez Miranda and Luis Vega Escandon have decided to leave Chile without attending the funeral services of Chilean ex-President Eduardo Frei because the Santiago government officials did not allow an exiled Chilean Christian Democratic leader to enter the country. According to sources close to Fernando Alvarez Miranda, the Chilean Government did not allow Vice President of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party, Andres Zaldivar, who had traveled from Madrid with the two deputies, members of the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD, Government Party), to enter the country.

Andres Zaldivar has been in exile in Madrid for the past 2 years.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS DROP, IMPORTS RISE -- Chilean exports between January and November 1981 totalled $3.6 billion whil during the same period of the previous year they totalled $4.2 billion. This means that Chilean exports in 1981 decreased by 14.6 percent. The mining sector experienced the greatest impact, particularly because of a decrease in copper prices on the international market. Copper exports during the first 11 months of the year totalled $1.5 billion. Other exports that experienced a decrease in 1981 were: iron, saltpeter, wool, seaweed, bottled wine, lumber, cellulose, paper, copper manufactured goods, and some agricultural products. However, seafood products and agricultural products in general experienced an increase in exports. Imports between January and November 1981 totaled $6 billion, a 16.7 percent increase in comparison with the same period of the previous year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jan 82 PY]

CUBAN STOWAWAYS DENIED POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA230353 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 21 Jan (AFP) -- Colombia has denied asylum to three Cubans who arrived in this Caribbean port, because it feels that they are not politically persecuted but merely unemployed, it was learned here today. Cubans Enrique Medero, Carlos Tamayo Rios and Mauricio Vega Martinez arrived in Santa Marta as stowaways in a ship that sailed from Puerto Limon, in Costa Rica.

According to local administrative department of Security Chief Oreste Onate, the Cubans, who have insisted that "We would rather die than return to a country where one cannot live," will be returned to Costa Rica.

Onate explained that although upon their arrival in Santa Marta, the Cubans declared themselves opponents of Fidel Castro's regime, it has been clearly established that they are unemployed rather than politically persecuted.

FARC GUERRILLAS INTENSIFY KIDNAPPINGS

PA231450 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2143 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Two civilians were kidnapped today by guerrillas, the National Defense Ministry reported. One of them is rancher Alvaro Restrepo, who was kidnapped by a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) group at La Dorada, a river port located 300 km west of Bogota.

Another FARC group kidnapped rancher Carlos Quintero Rojas in Puerto Salgar, Cundinamarca, located 100 km from Bogota.

These two actions must be added to the wave of kidnappings staged by the guerrillas over the past few days.

According to military statistics, 17 civilians have been kidnapped by the guerrillas so far this year.

Yesterday the authorities found the body of Dario Mesa, son of a rancher, who had been kidnapped at Taraza in the northeastern part of the country and for whose release a $1 million ransom had been demanded.

Military sources said that the guerrillas have intensified their participation in the "kidnapping industry" in search of resources with which to finance their subversive activities.

On 2 January, Julian Pachon, a businessman from Esmeraldas, paid $2 million for his release in Puerto Boyaca.

Meanwhile, an army spokesman reported that the FARC group that kidnapped doctor and political leader Jaime Perez Norzagaray in the northeastern part of the country this past December has requested that his family pay a ransom of 600 million pesos ($1.3 million).

Another rebel group, which kidnapped cattlerancher Heriberto Romero in San Martin, east of Bogota, has demanded 11 million pesos in ransom (some $320,000).

M-19 GUERRILLAS OCCUPY JUNQUILLO PEACEFULLY

PA230414 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] A group of the 19 April Movement today peacefully occupied the town of Junquillo in southern Narino Department. The guerrillas, carrying submachineguns and wearing military garb, limited themselves to haranguing the people about their movement. After distributing propaganda, the guerrillas fled toward the center of this department. So far government forces have not discovered their base. The Pasto police command officially reported that no one had been injured during the guerrilla raid.

DISPUTE BETWEEN HURTADO, ROLDOS CONTINUES

PA260040 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Report by (Vicente Viera)]

[Excerpts] An important political storm at the highest levels of the executive branch began on Friday when the magazine VISTAZO published certain statements by President Oswaldo Hurtado. This has led to the withdrawal of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] from the government, the resignation of several ministers, an important political crisis in the government and a call from the armed forces for national unity and support for the democratic system.

Yesterday, several senior officials met at Hurtado's home, including the foreign minister, the administration's secretary general, the government minister and the government deputy minister.

On its part, the PDC, appealing to dignity as the vice president stated, withdrew from the government and has joined the opposition. This crisis also led to the total estrangement of the People, Change and Democracy Party, which has instructed its members who occupy top posts to present their resignations. In line with that decision, Social Welfare Minister Pablo Concha, National Inspector General Francisco Pena Bayona and Guayas Province Governor Carlos Hidalgo have resigned. The resignation of Public Works Minister Vicente Estrada is also expected. They are all members of the cogovernment party.

Ernesto Alban, secretary general of public information, said last night that those resignations have not arrived at the national palace and that only the resignation of the Guayas governor has been accepted. He has been replaced by (Juan Pablo Moncagata), vice president of the People's Democracy Party. He also said that the president has not received the second letter from the vice president and that if it arrives, the instructions are that it be immediately returned.

For his part, the vice president had a very (?busy) day yesterday. He traveled to Guayaquil, where the PDC leaders were meeting. He then returned to Quito and made some statements to the media.

Why is there this public controversy between the two main leaders of Ecuador's executive branch? Vice President Roldos said that there has been a breach of a communication rule, or gentlemen's agreement, that the president and the vice president agreed upon in December. The agreement stated that when either man made a statement involving the other or former President Jaime Roldos, he would first speak with the government minister, who according to Vice President Leon Roldos, is closer to the president than he. Since Hurtado has broken that rule, I have had to resort to the news media to make my statements, the vice president said.

As the news media reported yesterday, all of this is not helping anyone's prestige. Instead it is bringing concern and uneasiness, which will affect the country's interests.

Last night, the armed forces rejected the attitude of the vice president and issued an appeal for unity in the country. They also reiterated their firm decision to support and help strengthen the democratic system in the country.

Armed Forces Criticize Roldos

PA260041 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text of official communique signed by Ecuadorean Defense Minister Vice Adm Raul Sorrosa Encalada; the three commanders of the armed forces, Medardo Salazar Navas of the army, Mario Jaramillo del Castillo of the navy, Hector Vasconez of the air force; and (Jorge Finedas), chief of the joint staff -- date not given]

[Text] In view of the statement that the vice president made in a letter addressed to the constitutional president of Ecuador regarding the granting of decorations to Peruvian military officers, the national defense minister and the high command of the armed forces state the following to the country:

The decorations that are awarded to the military attache of the diplomatic missions accredited in our country are a directed result of a military regulation that establishes the granting of these awards to all military attaches who have ended their diplomatic mission, without making any exemption based on their country of origin. It must also be stated that these decorations have been established solely for foreign officers.

Any distortion of this might be due to the lack of knowledge about the appropriate regulations and international practice or to ill intentions. The granting of these decorations constitutes an act of international courtesy which cannot be (?eliminated) for considerations outside the diplomatic mission fulfilled in the country. It is a reciprocal act that nations respect [words indistinct] these considerations. They have been granted by all governments, including those of President Roldos and President Hurtado.

The statements that criticize these practices are groundless, distort public opinion and offend the armed forces, which are simply fulfilling existing regulations.

The armed forces believe that because of the country's delicate international situation, affairs that concern the country's security should be dealt with in a noble manner, with the deliberation and the reservation that they demand. Otherwise, the country's image will deteriorate, there will be doubt and distrust of institutions and various national interests will be definitely harmed.

On rejecting the attitude adopted on this subject, the national armed forces call for national unity and reiterate their firm determination to support and help strengthen the democratic system of the country.

BRIEFS

NEW BILINGUAL WEEKLY -- With the slogan "Toward National Integration," a new bilingual weekly (INTI EL SOL) targeted at the peasant and Indian sector is being published. It is the only newspaper in Ecuador and Latin America that publishes reports in both Spanish and Quechua. Its director is anthropologist (Marcela Costales). [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Jan 82 PA]

GOVERNMENT FREES FRENCH POLITICAL PRISONER

PY241709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Jan (AFP) -- Released after 10 years in a Uruguayan prison, Lucia Fabri Seralta, 29, the last of the Frenchwomen who were jailed for political reasons in that South American country, arrived this afternoon at the Paris Airport of Charles de Gaulle, Roissy-en-France.

Lucia Fabri, on leaving the Air France plane in which she travelled from Uruguay, was met by her mother-in-law and by Suzanne Chatel and Therese Dilendro, two of her former comrades in captivity, who had also been jailed, for 6 and 1/2 and 2 years respectively, for political reasons in Uruguay. The French Government was represented at the airport by the director of the South American desk of the Foreign Ministry.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN SUSPENDS PUBLICATION OF WEEKLY

PY230140 Paris AFP in Spanish 1410 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Jan (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Government today closed for 2 months the weekly LA DEMOCRACIA because it published an article written by outlawed political leader Carlos Julio Pereira. Pereira was the presidential candidate of the majority faction of the Blanco Party -- led by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate -- in the 1971 elections. The paper's closure was based on the proscription affecting political activities by outlawed citizens.

The article made an analysis of high prices of rural land and the danger of speculation by foreigners. The decree imposing the banishment says only that the article breaks existing rules.

This is the fourth time in 6 months that the government has punished LA DEMOCRACIA, the newspaper of the Association for the Fatherland, created by exile Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

GOVERNMENT NAMES HIGH MILITARY APPOINTEES

Air Force Commander

PY131933 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2331 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- (Air Force) Gen Manuel Buadas today was appointed new commander in chief of the air force, spokesmen of the air force officially reported. Promoted to (air force) lieutenant general, Buadas will replace (Air Force) Lt Gen Jose Dario Cardozo, who will have to retire on 1 February since he will have reached the mandatory retirement age outlined in the military charter.

Buadas has been performing the duties of chief of staff and is the second most senior officer of the air force who, based on the seniority rule, is eligible for the position of air force commander in chief. The most senior officer is Gen Jorge A. Borad, former president of ANCAP -- The National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration -- who a few weeks ago was appointed to a post at the Inter-American Defense Board, in Washington, and therefore became practically ineligible for the post of commander in chief.

The decision to appoint Buadas as commander in chief was made at a meeting attended by Air Force Brigadier Generals Borad, Buadas, Heber Pampillon (ANCAP president), Walther Machado (national security chief) and the outgoing commander in chief, Lt Gen Jose Cardozo. Colonels Wilder Jackson and Fernando Arbe were also promoted to general to fill the slots opened upon the retirement of generals Cardozo and Raul Bendahan, the former commander in chief who retired last year. The reason Bendahan's slot was not filled earlier is because positions are filled only on 1 February.

Navy High Command Members

PY220045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2005 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Jan (TELAM) -- The navy high command at noon today appointed the three new rear admirals who will become members of this command.

Navy commander in chief, Vice Adm Rodolfo Invidio, visited President Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez early this afternoon. He was accompanied by the designees, Capt Jorge Laborde, present customs director; Capt Guillermo Fernandez, navy chief of staff; and Capt Ricardo Laguer, chief of the customs administrative services.

Invidio also reported that the navy will purchase a 2,700 gross weight ton ship from the United States.

The promoted officers will be sworn in on February upon the retirement of Vice Adm Hugo Marquez, present Uruguayan ambassador in Paraguay, and of Rear Admirals Francisco Sangurgo and Enrique Harrient.

The three new rear admirals will be members of the navy high command, which is at present presided over by Vice Admiral Invidio and made up of Rear Admirals Hugo de Barros and Jose Imizcoz.

Army Commander in Chief

PY200053 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2047 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Jan (TELAM) -- It has been officially reported that Gen Boscan Hontou will be the new commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army.

General Hontou, 49, was appointed by the army high command following a 2-day discussion. General Hontou is at present chief of the 3d Military Region, in the northern part of the country.

BRIEFS

COMASPO DIRECTOR DESIGNATED -- Gen Julio Rapela will be the new director of COMASPO, the Armed Forces Political Affairs Committee, replacing Gen Abdon Raimundez, who will have to retire on 1 February. [Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 82 PY]

1981 INFLATION RATE -- The General Department of Statistics and Census today reported that the inflation rate reached almost 30 percent in 1981 compared with the 40 percent of 1980. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1720 GMT 10 Jan 82 PY]

SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS DE LA MADRID

FL251930 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- PRI candidate Miguel de la Madrid has told Aina Bergvall, correspondent for Latin America of Swedish television, that Mexico has made extraordinary progress and is now an intermediate country as far as its socioeconomic development is concerned, due to the continuity in the work of the government and of the Mexican revolution. De la Madrid said in the PRI offices that the governments which followed the revolution have made necessary changes and have revised the priorities established by former administrations. Therefore, he said, there will not be any radical differences between the government of President Jose Lopez Portillo and the one he intends to head if elected.

Analyzing one of the most important proposals of his electoral campaign, to arrive at a more egalitarian society, he announced that different development policies will be implemented to achieve this. The PRI presidential candidate said that by the year 2,000 the government of the Mexican revolution will have achieved a more egalitarian society than now. He added: "We do not want to make false promises or engage in demagogy since we have to be realists and frank with the people."

In reply to a question from the Swedish reporter regarding the mechanisms that Miguel de la Madrid is thinking of using to check inflation. The presidential candidate said that the two fronts of inflation will be attacked; the supply side by promoting the production of goods and services, and the demand side by reducing the growth in demand to the rate corresponding to the increase in supply which the country is able to achieve.

De la Madrid said that his government will accept the increase in prices which it judges to be necessary, based on the increase in costs, "because we have to be realists regarding the economy is we want to achieve our goals." The PRI candidate said it was a general wish to decrease the growth rate of Mexico City. He said: "This is desired by all Mexicans, but we will only be able to achieve it insofar as our programs of decentralization of the country's economic and social life are successful."

He told the Swedish reporter: One of the basic objectives of the government program that we are promoting in this political campaign is the creation of poles of development in the coasts and border areas, the medium-sized cities and other parts of our big territory. Furthermore, De la Madrid said that the people support him in his electoral campaign with affection and generosity. He acknowledged that he has been criticized by the communications media. He said: "A democratic government such as the one we have and which we are improving in Mexico needs public criticism in order to be able to guide its function according to the popular interests.

The Swedish television correspondent asked him to define himself using the traditional political scale, such as liberal or conservative. The PRI Candidate replied: "I am a revolutionary and a nationalist; therefore I believe in the basis doctrine of the Mexican revolution, and I believe that national independence is the supreme value of Mexicans, who also want a social democracy in the sense the equality be a right of all of us."

Discussing foreign relations, the candidate said that Mexico's policy is invariable regarding recognizing the sovereign right of people to choose the government they want. He rejected the statement made by the Swedish correspondent that Mexico is supporting the guerrillas in El Salvador and said that this would be an act of intervention in the domestic affairs of that fraternal country. He explained that what Mexico has said is that in order to solve the domestic conflict in El Salvador it is necessary to seek mechanisms which take into account all the conflicting sides in order to avoid bloodshed and violence, and to seek democratic processes to enable the Salvadoran people to choose their government.

Stressing the equilibrium that Mexico maintains in its foreign policy, he said that this enables the country to have very cordial and good relations with the United States, and an excellent friendship with Cuba, the Central American countries, the new countries of the Caribbean and with all fraternal countries of Latin America, based on relations of fraternity and a common race, blood and history.

To end the interview, the reporter asked the PRI presidential candidate to give his opinion of the Swedish people. He replied: "We admire the Swedish people because of the social welfare which they have achieved and for the equality they have achieved in their social security system, because they are a peaceful people who seek a solution to controversies, and because they reject the right of any nation to dictate to others." He added "we agree with the basic part of Sweden's foreign policy, and we have seen Sweden's real and loyal concern for the underdeveloped countries. For this reason we like the Swedish people."

AGENCY EXAMINES RESULTS OF SWEDISH KING'S VISIT

FL252103 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jan (Features NOTIMEX) -- At the conclusion of his 7-day official visit to Mexico, King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustav and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo have concurred in positions adopted with respect to current international problems, the nonalignment policy and in favor of detente, as well as optimism because of cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of the economy, technology and energy policy.

Mexico and Sweden agreed that the spirit of Cancun is the only viable alternative against violence and injustice and the proper way to reestablish international order. They also agreed that they should continue to cooperate in international issues for the purpose of conducting an independent foreign policy, free from military alliances.

Likewise, President Jose Lopez Portillo expressed support for the Swedish monarch's proposal for a European conference on disarmament to achieve a true reduction of arms and limitation of troops. He also supported the Swedish Government's copatronage in the establishment of a zone free of nuclear arms in the Nordic region.

The two statesmen pronounced themselves in favor of nations solving their own problems, without foreign meddling and in accordance with the principle of self-determination of the peoples. With respect to bilateral cooperation between the two countries, King Carl XVI Gustav stated that trade between the two countries has developed in an energetic and positive manner, especially since the visit by the Mexican president to his fatherland in 1980. At the time, Lopez Portillo signed with Sweden an agreement of balanced and comprehensive cooperation, to which Mexico contributed its oil resources and in return requested technology and investments. The Swedish chief of state stressed that today Mexico is his country's biggest market in Latin America, resulting in important advances in industrial development, production of capital goods, export of manufactured goods, more jobs, technical training and increased investments in strategic areas for this country.

Among the more important gains resulting from the visit of the Swedish monarchs to Mexico are cooperation projects for the construction of industrial ports and the establishment of a pharmaceutical firm with coinvestment by the Mexican public sector. Within the framework of its independent policy and pacifist ideals, Sweden has pledged to sell to Mexico, without political restraints or of any other type, nuclear technology for the enrichment of its uranium. Sweden will provide Mexico with nuclear technology which has been tested and fully proved in its own country, to be used by the Mexicans to assist in the implementation of its broad program of nuclear power plants, to be developed in the next 18 years. This technology includes advances attained with respect to nuclear waste disposal, believed to be one of the most advanced in safety features.

Nuclear assistance to Mexico includes the sale of equipment and supply of technology, and intermediate and higher levels of training to Mexican workers working in the plants. At the present time, Sweden and Canada are bidding to determine which country will supply Mexico with the enrichment of uranium.

As for the sale of Mexican oil to Sweden, it has been agreed that it will not take place during the first 6 months of this year, until a technological agreement has been reached with the state enterprise Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) on adapting the heavy crude "Maya" to the Swedish refineries.

The Swedish monarch was impressed by the advances made by Mexico in the field of energy and expressed optimism that the two countries would cooperate in finding other sources of energy.

During the talks held by PEMEX Director Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid and the Swedish king, Motcezuma voiced Mexico's hope for increasing balanced trade between the two countries and offered Mexico's technology for processing heavy crude. In that sense, Swedish Commerce Minister Bjorn Molin indicated that his country is interested in acquiring from Mexico greater quantities of ammonia, oil byproducts, fruits and vegetables.

The Swedish chief of state expressed confidence in the continued strengthening of relations with Mexico in the fields political and economic cooperation, both bilateral and internatinal. He also expressed interest in scientific, cultural, artistic and archeological exchanges between the two nations.

During the Swedish monarchs' visit to Mexico, the fourth Sweden-Mexico managerial meeting was held. At its conclusion, the two countries' representatives explained to the Mexican president and the Swedish monarch the progress made in matters dealing with coinvestments. They explained the progress made by Swedish enterprises established in Mexico in association with national businesses such as SKF, which produces essential ball bearings for the automotive industry; the ASEA group, specializing in industrial electronics, which produces (satisfactores) for the mining, paper, iron and steel, sugar and oil industries; Ericsson industry, specialized in telecommunications and telephony, which is working for the total Mexicanization of its capital; Skega, which produces machinery parts and components; Atlas Copco, which manufactures machinery; and the Sandvik enterprise.

The activities of some of these enterprises have made it possible for Mexico to save foreign currency in imports, while others are moving toward the achievement of supremacy in quality in Latin America. In that sense, the Atlas Copco industry, which will be inaugurated in Celaya, Guanajuato, on 26 January, will have the best technology existing in the world today for the production of ball bearings.

As stated by the Swedish officials, Mexico is an important partner for their country due to the rate of growth of its eocnomy, and the two countries have based their relations on solidarity, cooperation and mutual respect in order to offset the climate of inequality and violence prevailing in the world.

After his stay in the Mexican capital, the Swedish king and his wife, Oueen Silvia, visited the artistic, archeological and cultural centers of the States of Guanajuato, Guadalajara and Merida.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO PRC -- Mexico City, 15 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo today appointed Eugenio Anguiana Roch as Mexico's ambassador to the PRC. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1910 GMT 15 Jan 82 FL]

COSTA RICA

MINISTERS CRITICIZE NEW DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

PA211400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0129 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] San Jose, 20 Jan (AFP) -- Varying reactions were observed here to the surprising announcement of the creation of a "Central American Democratic Community," made yesterday during a ceremony at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry held by Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus and his colleagues from El Salvador and Honduras, Fidel Chavez Mena and Col Cesar Elvir, in the presence of all ambassadors accredited in the country.

The ministers of the presidency and of justice, Jose Rafael Cordero and Elizabeth Odio, expressed their concern that the other three Central American countries -- Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama-- were excluded from the signing, while doubting the democratic and peaceful nature of Costa Rica's partners in the community.

Odio added: "I am also concerned by the fact that several months ago the Salvadoran Government received terrorists and common criminals who staged a kidnapping in Costa Rica last year and that so far, that government has not answered the requests submitted by the Costa Rican Government. The document approved yesterday opposes terrorism," she said, "yet the Salvadoran Government is using terrorism against terrorism, according to statements made by Col Adolfo Majano, former member of that country's ruling junta.

The minister of the presidency, former Costa Rican Ambassador in Nicaragua Jose Rafael Cordero, commented that the document condemns the arms race but that, in his opinion, "the only Central American country not involved in an arms race is Costa Rica." The minister expressed hope that the Governments of Honduras and El Salvador will change their policy and adhere to the principles that created the Central American Democratic Community.

The Governments of Honduras and El Salvador "have not shown the credentials which authorize them to call themselves democratic," the Costa Rican Justice Minister told AFP, in analyzing the creation of the "Central American Democratic Community." The minister expressed her concern over the disappearance of Costa Ricans in Honduras, "about whom the government of that country has not given a satisfactory explanation," referring to five cases reported in recent months.

Meanwhile, former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria also described the agreement as "a serious mistake for the Costa Rican Government." That opinion was shared by the influential "Radio Periodicos Reloj," which stated in its editorial today that "it is not possible to talk about democracy with governments that have not been able to maintain the necessary political peace in their countries, where, as in El Salvador, it is evident that social and economic divisions prevail."

EL SALVADOR

PLANNING MINISTER REPLIES TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PA260310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1823 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez last night refuted over a national television network the contents of a Chamber of Commerce and Industry document that blames the government for the country's economic crisis. The minister explained that, according to the Chamber of Commerce's document, "We are in a downturn of the economic cycle and there is a negative situation in foreign trade because the prices of the products that we import have increased considerably while the prices of the exports have dropped."

"Therefore," the minister indicated, "I do believe that the trade terms are negative for El Salvador, but what the document does not include are the reasons why the Salvadoran economy is in that situation."

He added that "the Chamber of Commerce has also omitted the reasons why the productive structure does not have the capacity to generate the jobs that our growing population demands and the short-term effects of this in view of our economy's vulnerability."

He also indicated that the document does not mention the international campaign of misinformation against El Salvador "and particularly against its government. This has had negative effects on efforts to obtain large amounts of financing. It does not mention that the misinformation campaign has affected all of us, particularly the merchants, since suppliers have eliminated credits."

ARMED FORCES CONGRATULATE NEW GUERRILLA RADIO

PA260306 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Message issued by the general command of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of the FMLN on 22 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear compatriots, staff members of FMLN's Radio Farabundo Marti: The general command of the People's Liberation Armed Forces, FAPL, and the FMLN congratulate the radio station staff for this new victory (?on behalf of) the people because on 22 January we commemorate the glorious deeds of the 1932 armed insurrection. Today, 50 years later, the sons of Farabundo Marti proudly honor his memory and that of other heroes and martyrs by fighting from all trenches of struggle.

On behalf of thousands of combatants of our people's liberation militias throughout the country and of the general command of the FAPL, a member of the FMLN, we say: Long Live Radio Farabundo Marti! Long live the glorious insurrection of 22 January 1932; Long live Farabundo Marti, Feliciano Ama, Modesto Ramirez, Francisco Sanchez, Alfonso Luna and Mario Zapata! Long live the heroic combatants of the FAPL! Long live the combatants of the FMLN! The sons of Farabundo are on a war footing. United to fight until the final victory!

GUATEMALA

BELGIUM PROTESTS KIDNAPPING OF MISSIONARY

PA260147 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0929 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 25 Jan (EFE) -- A representative of the Foreign Affairs Ministry announced here today that Belgian missionary Serge Berten has disappeared in Guatemala after being kidnapped by government authorities for carrying out activities "against the nation's security." Father Berten, 30 years old, belongs to the Scheute order, and has been performing missionary work in Guatemala for the past 5 years. The apostolic nuncio in Guatemala has intervened on his behalf. The pope's representative has already obtained the release of another missionary belonging to the same order, Father Schildermans, who was also kidnapped a few weeks ago.

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans called Guatemala's representative in Belgium to protest Berten's kidnapping and to demand that Belgians in Guatemala be guaranteed protection.

NEWS MEDIA CONDEMNS KILLING OF RADIO EMPLOYEES

PA222222 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1720 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Sercano network]

[Text] The News Media Association of Guatemala has filed a strong protest over the murder of two employees of Radio Utatlan, of Emisoras Unidas de Guatemala S.A.

As everybody knows, on Wednesday, at 1800 hours (Luis Serrano Perez Roda) and (Carmen Sais Sais), two capable and appreciated employees of Radio Utatlan, Santa Cruz del Quiche, were murdered in Santa Lucia, La Reforma, Totonicapan. The two will be buried today at 1400 in Santa Lucia.

The association's statement notes: The association, in view of the attack that resulted in the death of two employees of Radio Utatlan, members of this association, condemns this action that brings mourning to Guatemala and, especially, to broadcasting radio people and to two appreciated families of Santa Cruz del Quiche. Recently there have been attacks against radio stations and employees. For this reason, it is necessary to secure the protection of the authorities to prevent this type of event because these attacks endanger the lives of persons participating in radio work.

The association states its condolences to the relatives of the victims. The association wants the nation to find the road to peace and calls to concord and good reasoning. 21 January 1982.

PRESUMED EGP GUERRILLAS ATTACK SAN CRISTOBAL

PA230310 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Members of the so-called People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] today attacked the town of San Cristobal, Alta Verapaz, killing eight residents and wounding five others. According to an official report, the alleged guerrillas arrived in an (ICA) company truck, fired on the residents and set fire to a cache with grenades. The residents are concerned because the police left the town 2 weeks ago as a result of another attack.

ARMY CHIEF REPORTS ON ATTACK, ARMY OPERATIONS

PA242303 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia has reported that Tactic, Alta Verapaz Department, was the target of an attack by an armed civilian group early yesterday morning. The group blocked traffic on the highway near the town with logs and tacks. The terrorist group abandoned a vehicle, possibly containing some explosive charge. The vehicle was confiscated by the military authorities from the base at Coban, who arrived in Tactic immediately after learning that unidentified men were trying to destroy government buildings, as has been done in other towns of the country.

The Guatemalan Army and the other security forces have confirmed that the terrorists who are currently active in Alta Verapaz Department are members of clandestine factions that operate in the Guatemalan capital and are not members of the subversive groups in the mountains -- that is why there will be better control in preventing sabotage by those who arrive in towns in northern Guatemala. It has been unofficially reported that those who attacked Tactic could be members of the EGP [Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army].

The high-ranking military chief also reported that the operation that began some days ago in western Guatemala has been unexpectedly successful. He said the army's operation to sweep Chimaltenango Department free of armed men has also served for the advance toward Quiche and Huehuetenango Departments and the subversive pocket in Ixcan.

It is estimated that 400 men are operating within those departments and that of San Marcos, but they no longer wage battles with the army troops since they only carry out sabotage actions in towns of those departments. Here in the capital they continue their acts of terrorism but these are desperate actions by those who no longer have the support of the peasants in the mountains. On the contrary, many who used to cooperate with them are now betraying the subversives because they have not kept their promises, General Lucas stated.

Further Lucas Garcia Report

PA230348 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Guerrilla forces launched a bloody attack against a military detachment in San Juan Cotzal, Quiche. Today, Army Chief of Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia gave new details on the attack:

[Begin recording] An hour after the attack, we picked up the dead and wounded and immediately began to search the area with additional personnel. These are circumstances, in which, as I said before, one learns more day by day. We are analyzing the tactics according to our experience and experiences abroad. This was what happened in San Juan Cotzal. We had 70 men and 3 officers. Those who died did so gallantly and those still living defended the position against some 300 guerrillas who attacked.

We had prior information on the attack, but unfortunately, as I said before, experience makes the man, and we made the small mistake of not occupying strategic positions in the area because of the confidence on the defenses of the detachment. Although we do not have fixed detachments now, this one was spending the night in the city attacked.

The attack was not made by the people of San Juan Cotzal. They have nothing to do with the operation. The attackers gathered in the surrounding villages and marched cross-country. We learned of their route. They passed the night in a village and later marched during the night and arrived before the detachment and attacked at 1800.

Their attack caught the soldier manning the machinegun by surprise and he could only fire a few rounds before the machinegun jammed and he had to seek protection in a ditch. The officers rallied to the attack and were killed. One cannot win all the time. There are always losses and defeats. [end recording]

Gen Benedicto Lucas said that the army will avenge in combat the blood of men and officers killed by the guerrillas: [Begin recording] We are going to inform you of the operations that will be forcefully conducted in the future. We shall avenge the blood of our soldiers fallen in combat, as the rules of the war we are now waging demand. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

COMMENTARY SCORES NEW DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

PA251713 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] While work is being done in Nicaragua for the benefit of the majority, abroad there are plots to attack us. We are specifically referring to the signing and creation of the so-called Central American Democratic Community, which recently emerged in Costa Rica on orders from imperialism.

The news media have carried many citizens' opinions on the so-called Central American Democratic Community. There have been debates and speeches in which experts on national and international politics have participated. Brave fighters against the Somozist dictatorship and distinguished leaders of the country's political, cultural, labor and social organizations have also commented on and debated the Central American Democratic Community. Internationalist intellectuals who are participating in the events honoring Ruben Dario have also commented on this. In all the analyses it is clearly noted that the Central American Democratic Community is a newborn monster of imperialism created to attack the people of El Salvador and Nicaragua as well as to prevent the establishment of truly democratic and popular regimes in the region.

A commentator said this morning that the signatories of the so-called community, in one of their clauses speak about invoking the notorious Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, TIAR, in the event of aggression against a country of the region. But, what does the TIAR really represent? It is simply an agreement by which, in case of an extracontinental threat of aggression or an aggression, the signatories can invoke the treaty; that is, they can use force against the aggressor.

Why do the signatories of the Central American Democratic Community invoke the TIAR and include it in a clause as if they really believed that there is a threat from extracontinental forces? No one should be fooled about the meaning of this clause. What they have established is that, the moment the United States so orders, they will invoke the TIAR to prevent the victory of the Salvadoran people who are now on that road or to attack Nicaragua.

Those who in Nicaragua have publicly analyzed the significance of the so-called community have clearly established the origin and the objective of the plan. The so-called community is not aimed at strengthening democracy in the region. It is simply intended to prevent the people from reaching power. This is a plan against true and legitimate democracy, the people's democracy, popular democracy.

MDN PRAISES CENTRAL AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

PA241444 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jan 82

["The MDN Speaks" program with Nicaraguan Democratic Movement leaders Alfonso Robelo, Alvaro Jerez and Cesar Aviles; no date or place given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Aviles] Now we can discuss something that has had great importance at the Central American level: the recent creation in Costa Rica of the Central American Democratic Community, also known as the tripartite alliance. We think that in this program we should guide the people, and especially the Social Democrats and the members of the Nicaraguan, Democratic Movement [MDN] who follow us and who should have an opinion on Central American events.

What is the Central American Democratic Community? It has been defined as an instrument for establishing and strengthening the conditions that will permit peace, liberty and development in the region.

Who is now part of the tripartite alliance? Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador, and, to give it additional importance, it was signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, by the foreign ministers of these three countries, countries that we all know are very democratic, especially Costa Rica. In the three countries there have been elections or talk of elections. In Honduras, President Suazo Cordova was recently elected. In Costa Rica, elections will take place on 8 February, and in El Salvador there is also talk about elections, although we admit that the climate there doesn't favor elections. Nevertheless, an effort is being made to solve the sad Salvadoran situation in a civilized fashion.

However, in Nicaragua, the official news media of the governing party have reacted angrily, as if this alliance, which is a sovereign decision of three governments, were an act against Nicaragua's sovereignty. I would like to comment on this because it is important. Instead of asking to be included and assenting to the basis of the agreement that forms the Central American Democratic Community, Nicaragua has dedicated itself to attacking the agreement. There are very important parts that I would like to read and then we can comment on it. For example, the declaration of political principles of the consitutive charter condemns all forms of foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of the nations belonging to the Central American Democratic Community, so the community is basically nationalistic. It wants each country to decide its own future. It also promotes democratic values and the full exercise of representative democracy and seeks solutions for the present social problems. It encourages the free expression of the will of the people through democratic elections.

I wonder if this is the problem. Statements by the hierarchs of the governing party have already put the 1985 elections here in Nicaragua in doubt. Could it be that they are now concerned that the members of the tripartite alliance have established the condition that the will of the people be expressed through elections?

[Robelo] Dr Aviles, I think that it is risky and adventuresome to pass a prior judgement on the alliance of these three countries, as our government has done. We say this because any type of alliance, union, compromise, or coalition, whether it is made among governments which are sovereign and independent or among political organizations or trade unions that have the goal of improving the conditions of our poor people, the social base of our nations, should be praised. Such efforts should be supported when they are made in a coordinated fashion and to help overcome underdevelopment.

Here, the fact that this is the first phase, that this is an alliance to attack the revolution, has been manipulated [as heard], but I don't see this. This is upside-down MacCarthyism. If you recall, MacCarthy was a U.S. fascist. He was looking for communists everywhere. In Nicaragua, now it is the other way around. The governing party says that anything that happens is the work of the CIA and imperialism. The governing party tries to find political justifications for its inability to conform to, or to be aligned with the Western-style democracy we have in the area.

Costa Rica -- a democratic country, almost the cradle of our revolution, where our revolution was really born, where the government that signed this alliance was the main protector of the Nicaraguan revolutionary movement, where the Costa Rican people cooperated with the Nicaraguan democratic movement -- is a member of the alliance. I think that Costa Rica's membership shows that this alliance could not have been created to attack our country. It is from this basis that we should start. I think that the presence of Costa Rica is a guarantee that this revolution will not be attacked because no one will attack his own child and this revolution is almost a son of the Republic of Costa Rica, which is where the Nicaraguan movement was born.

The Republic of Honduras has given us a lesson in democracy. As a result of elections, the military will soon turn over the power to the Liberal Party, which is a friend of this revolution.

I don't understand why the governing FSLN Party is fearful of or antagonistic toward this alliance, when it should behave just the opposite. It should be seriously checking on the possibility of our country becoming part of the alliance. I am sure that during their next meeting, the foreign ministers -- I have heard statements they have made -- will invite Nicaragua and Panama to join this alliance, which can greatly benefit our people.

Therefore, instead of talking and passing a prior judgement in an angry fasion, our Foreign Ministry should seriously talk with the foreign ministers of the other republics to determine what the fundamental principles of the alliance are and see if it is suitable for our people, not the international community or the friends of the Sandinist Front, but suitable for our people, to become full members of the alliance to consolidate democracy for the benefit of all our Central American nations.

[Aviles] I would like to reiterate that the name tripartite alliance has been given by the newspapers. The true name of this association is the democratic community. It coincides with the economic, political and social community of Central America, which is the treaty that serves as framework for Central American integration in which all Central Americans are involved.

This democratic community has been created by three sister Central American nations to join if they want to abide by its principles, if they want to solve the economic and social problems we are enduring in the area by democratic means and without the meddling of foreign power, whether U.S. imperialism or Soviet imperialism or any kind of imperialism or country.

The community has two basic principles; anti-interventionism or the call for us solving our problems without foreign intervention, and representative democracy supported by real elections. I think this is the important fact. It is nonsense, empty pretext. to talk about them wanting to isolate us. No one has tried to isolate Nicaragua. Instead of consolidating Central American and Latin American friendship, the Nicaraguan foreign minister is looking for friends in Tanzania and Bangladesh and in strange countries of Africa and the Middle East, instead of first being on good terms with its neighbors which is the most important obligation of all constituent governments.

[Robelo] I just want to make a point, Cesar. The day that that alliance or type of alliance is created to attack us, we at the MDN will oppose it. But today we have no reason to believe that the alliance has been formed to attack us. We have to make this very clear.

BORGE SAYS DEPORTED PRIESTS, NUNS CAN RETURN

PA232329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Managua, 21 Jan (AFP) -- Interior Minister Tomas Borge has said that the five members of the clergy who were deported last week "may return to Nicaragua if they so wish."

Msgr Salvador Schlaeffer, bishop of Bluefields, told the newspaper LA PRENSA that "the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference is studying the case of the three priests and two nuns belonging to the order of St Agnes, who were expelled from the country, "for the good of the country." The bishop, whose see is on the Atlantic coast, said that national security officers seized the nuns and priests, all of them U.S. citizens, some with more than 20 years service in Nicaragua, while they were attending a spiritual ceremony in Puerto Cabezas.

The bishop said, "The officers took them to Managua from where they were to be deported."

The bishop said that he met Saturday with Interior Minister Tomas Borge, who told him that in this case "a mistake had been made, and that they can return to the country, when they so wish." The names of the deported persons were not revealed.

Msgr Schlaeffer said that a Canadian pastor, identified as Erick Schneider, was taken to Managua from Puerto Cabezas, but has not been deported.

Bishops' Communique

PA251624 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text of communique issued by Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference to Catholic people of Nicaragua -- read by announcer]

[Text] We, the Nicaraguan bishops, feel that our Catholic people, nuns and priests, have a right to be informed about the opinion of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference on certain recent events which directly affect the church:

1. On 13 January 1982, three sisters of the order of St Agnes who work at Puerto Cabezas -- Sister (Kennet Strukov), Sister (Dolores Cadit) and Sister (Rose Kobalsk) -- and two Capuchin brothers -- Fathers (Jose Wolf) and (Hugo Heisen) -- who work in Waspan, were taken by members of the state security corps from Puerto Cabezas to Managua and told the same day to leave Nicaragua. They left the next day for the United States, their country of origin.

On 16 January, three members of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference met with Interior Minister Tomas Borge to discuss this matter. The minister gave proper explanations, admitting that the matter had not been appropriately handled. He said such events would not occur again and the priests and nuns who had been forced to leave the country could return to Nicaragua.

Upon accepting the explanation and the promise from the interior minister, we expressed serious regret over the incidents and asserted our churchly and human communion with the missionaries and God's people on the Atlantic coast.

2. We also hope that these timely amends regarding the priests and nuns we have mentioned will apply to other priests and nuns on the Atlantic coast and the prelacy of Juigalpa whose applications for authority to stay in the country have either been turned down or blocked, even though it is known that they have been at the service of the poor in Nicaragua's most inhospitable regions. We also hope that the competent authorities will show due respect for the pastoral representatives accredited and approved by legitimate church authorities, who are zealously working to teach the gospel and humane habits to our people, especially to the poorest and most neglected sectors.

Issued in Managua on 22 January 1982. Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference. Attested to by: Msgr (Leovigildo Lopez Victoria), secretary.

Borge Response

PA251919 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Communique issued by public relations office of the Interior Ministry to clarify communique issued by Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The U.S. priests and nuns mentioned in the communique released by the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference were indeed asked to leave our country.

2. A few days ago the bishops of Bluefields, Esteli and Matagalpa as well as the Capuchin father superior met with Interior Minister Tomas Borge, who told them that the departure of the U.S. priests and nuns had resulted from some confusion and at that time asked that the respective church authorities invite the U.S. priests and nuns to return to the country.

3. The bishops, the Capuchin father superior and Commander Borge agreed not to make known to the public the regrettable incident in view of the fact that the revolutionary government was willing to solve the problem in a positive manner in order to keep those who are constantly using religion as a means to oppose the revolution from taking advantage of this matter.

4. The U.S. priests and nuns were asked to leave the country because of their rather unevangelical and un-Christian attitude of promoting hatred for the revolution among Miskitos and leading Miskitos to adopt positions and attitudes which are objectively counterrevolutionary and tend to detach the Atlantic coast from the rest of the national territory. In light of the revolution's policy, this measure by the Interior Ministry's middle-echelon authorities was regarded as improper.

5. Despite the violation of the agreement not to report the above mentioned events, this ministry feels that the attitude of the U.S. priests and nuns was not proper when viewed from the standpoint of their religious duties and their obligation as foreigners to refrain from participating in politics in our country, particularly in view of the current dramatic situation in Zelaya Norte, where over 30 companeros have been killed by armed counterrevolutionary bands in the last few days.

The Interior Ministry reiterates Commander Borge's offer to allow the U.S. priests and nuns who left our country for the previously outlined reasons to return to our country. Issued in Managua on 23 January 1982. The policy of truth is the policy of the revolution.

SOVIET, BLOC DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR CEMA MEETING

FL251600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and representative to the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in Planning, has arrived in Havana heading a Soviet delegation. The delegation will participate in the 27th meeting of the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in Planning that will be held in Havana from 26 to 29 January in the Palace of Conventions. Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, welcomed the Soviet leader and the persons accompanying him at the airport.

The majority of the delegations of the CEMA-member countries, which from 26 to 29 January will participate in the 27th meeting of the Commission for Cooperation in Planning, arrived in Havana yesterday. The Bulgarian delegation is headed by K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and representative to the commission, while the Hungarian Delegation is headed by Lajos Faluvegi, who holds the same posts. Nguyen Lam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, is leading the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The GDR delegation is headed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Romanian delegation is headed by Petre Preoteasa, minister state secretary and vice chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee.

Cuban Delegation Announced

FL231912 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] The permanent delegation of the Republic of Cuba to the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning was established in accordance with decree No 71 of the Council of Ministers dated 22 August 1980. The Cuban delegation is headed by Humberto Perez, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN]. JUCEPLAN Vice President Herminio Garcia Lazo was designated vice president of the delegation, and JUCEPLAN Director Sergio Plasencia will be its secretary.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH CHILE'S LUIS CORVALAN

FL231228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro met with Luis Corvalan yesterday afternoon. The talks conducted by the first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and his Chilean counterpart were held in a fraternal atmosphere. Problems affecting Latin America, especially those related to the Chilean situation, as well as the international situation in general were discussed.

COMMENTARY SCORES NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN GROUP

PA250454 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jan 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The recent creation in San Jose of the so-called Central American Democratic community formed by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica confirms growing U.S. intervention in Central America and the aggressive U.S. plans against Nicaragua and the heroic struggle waged by Salvadoran and Guatemalan patriots.

It is absolutely inconceivable that the Salvadoran regime, which has the macabre toll of more than 30,000 deaths in 2 years attributed to it, appears as a member of any organization or group of countries that call themselves democratic. What is even worse is that the Christian Democratic-military junta, which is neither Christian nor democratic and which systematically violates the most fundamental human rights in El Salvador, has been appointed as coordinator of this so-called Central American Democratic Community.

The Central American anti-imperialist tribunal formed by outstanding individuals of the area said that the ill-named democratic community pursues no objectives but to try to isolate Nicaragua and to support the electoral farce slated for March in El Salvador. The Central American anti-imperialist tribunal said that the mere fact of the U.S. Government's praise of the community's formation absolutely disqualifies it from birth and instead leads one to believe that its intentions are not good. The tribunal adds that U.S. support for this outrage takes place when imperialist maneuvers against the Sandinist people's government are increasing and when Washington's support for the counterrevolutionaries operating from Honduras against Nicaragua is more open and brazen, as is the support given to those publicly training in U.S. territory to be thrown against the Nicaraguan revolution.

In Costa Rica, where President Rodrigo Carazo takes steps each day that draw the country away from its traditional democratic position, the reaction has been immediate and the rejection general. Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, former president of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly, denounced the creation of the so-called Central American Democratic Community. He said that it was illogical that Costa Rica is involved with two countries where there is no guarantee of human rights. In reality, Madrigal Nieto added, the objective of this organization sponsored by the United States is to support the Salvadoran elections. Costa Rican presidential candidate Luis Alberto Monge also denounced U.S. ties with the so-called democratic community.

Juan Jose Echeverria, former Costa Rican public security minister, said that according to the new organization's resolutions, it can be turned into a weapon against Nicaragua. He added that he does not understand why other countries of the area, among which he mentioned Nicaragua and Panama, were left out if it were a Central American integration community. Obviously, he said, the specific purpose of this organization is to support the Salvadoran regime and to attack the Sandinist revolution.

The Costa Rican weekly publication LIBERTAD reported that the United States exerted pressure to have the Costa Rican foreign minister sign, together with his colleagues from El Salvador and Honduras, the document creating the so-called community on 19 January. LIBERTAD added that it is shameful that Carazo's government lends itself to the U.S. maneuver to give a democratic facade to Jose Napoleon Duarte's genocidal junta.

The Central American people are aware that this is not the real democratic community for which Francisco Morazan and Augusto Cesar Sandino struggled, for which liberated Nicaragua is struggling today, and for which the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala are also waging a heroic struggle.

HART RETURNS WITH NICARAGUA'S SERGIO RAMIREZ

FL221124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Armando Hart, a member of the Politburo and minister of culture, and Sergio Ramirez, a member of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Junta, have arrived in Havana from Managua. Sergio Ramirez is visiting our country as a special guest to preside over the constitution of the Casa de las Americas prize jury in a ceremony today at which Ramirez, a writer and statesman, will be the main speaker.

Minister Hart returned from Sandino's fatherland after taking part in the festivities to mark the 115th anniversary of the birth of poet Ruben Dario.

Ramirez Addresses Meeting

FL230235 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, presided over the ceremony establishing the Casa de las Americas Prize jury for 1982 in Havana today. Besides Hart, also in the presidency were Nicolas Guillen, member of the Central Committee, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, and Mariano Rodriguez, president of the Casa de las Americas.

Sergio Ramirez made the opening speech: [Begin Ramirez recording] In 1978 I arrived for the first time in Cuba and to this casa as a member of the jury. This was in January when the flame of the popular insurrection had been lighted in Nicaragua after the October attack against the barracks and after the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, and when the first insurrection of (Moninbo) was starting. This was also my first unforgettable meeting with Haydee Santamaria. If I mention what occurred at the time of my first visit, it is to remember Haydee and pay to her at this time the emotional homage of my country and its writers and artists, and also to recall that then we were waging a war, a war that would bring us victory and give us the possibility of beginning to build a new country, a new society and a new culture -- the new country from where I return today to speak before you as an intellectual and writer who has put aside the tools of the trade to participate fully in the task of building. [end recording]

More on Speech

PA232020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1430 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Speech by Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado at ceremony to install the judges of the Casa de las Americas literary contest in Havana on 22 January 1982 -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Our revolution is the most important cultural incident in the country's history. However, it is also a fundamental political event for Latin America. This was the first inland revolution, the first with borders within the continent, in one of those weak and poor countries that had been branded with wretchedness and intervention and that the United States always considered its own territory -- or as the Yankee ideologists of manifest destiny and national security say; its strategic territory. It was like having Latin America again win another advanced position behind enemy lines.

We were saying that our revolution is a revolution with borders because historically it could not otherwise have occurred in an isolated manner. It appeared in a critical area where the conditions of domination, exploitation and misery ripened together in various countries -- or in various sectors of a country, because after all, Central America is one nation artificially divided. Therefore, the example of a victorious people up in arms have encouraged an increase in the struggles in Guatemala and El Salvador. These nations are so close to our ears and hearts that we can practically hear the clamor of their combats.

Imperialism is involved in maneuvers in Central America to prevent the example of the Nicaraguan revolution from spreading and to stop this possibility from emerging in Latin America again. Imperialism is staunchly trying to avert the revolution in El Salvador and to neutralize the people's struggle in Guatemala.

The Cuban mercenaries who are training the Somozist guardsmen in the United States in camps in Flordia, Louisiana and California, under the eyes and tolerance of the U.S. Government, have made sure that they are promised that once Nicaragua is conquered or reconquered -- after a so-called victorious invasion -- they will be helped to invade Cuba. This is the shameless mechanism of these obscure dreams. But how can they defeat the Nicaraguan revolution; by isolating it, discrediting it and inventing lies about it everyday. This is done in other ways than merely by training and putting together counterrevolutionary bands which are harassing our borders. How can the Salvadoran revolution be defeated? By trying to revive the old interventionist ghosts; inter-American peace forces and regional alliance which hide the claws of intervention under a candid appearance.

In its aggressive policy, imperialism is trying to involve certain countries of the region which had demonstrated good sense. The conditions of a confrontation could be more critical in the future. Our fatherland is not only a victim of the conspiracy of transnational news agencies and the lies of U.S. State Department spokesmen; it is attacked through a blockade of international credits. It is the victim of terrorist plans to destablize the efforts for economic reconstruction and the leaders of the revolution are attacked through diplomatic blackmail. Meanwhile, those who are arming themselves and undergoing training abroad are receiving increased support and complicity.

For these reasons, we are turning to you today to call for your solidarity, so that as intellectuals and artists you can defend in your country the idea of the Nicaraguan revolution and the fact the Nicaraguan revolution is a new possibility -- like the Cuban revolution was 20 years ago -- which has opened a new path for revolution in Latin America.

NICARAGUAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL201300 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of Nicaragua's Foreign Trade Ministry has arrived in Cuba, headed by Minister Alejandro Martinez. Other members of the delegation are (Yanes Tablac), director general for trade policy; Gloria de Wheelock, director for international relations; and Daisy Castillo, director of the sugar industry department. Present at the airport to welcome the Nicaraguan delegation were Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabriza's, as well as Arnold Rodriguez, director for trade policy and other officials.

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL221128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has received Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez, who is in our country at the invitation of Ricardo Cabrizas, head of the MINCEX [Ministry of Foreign Trade]. Rodriguez and Martinex discussed bilateral trade in 1981 and examined the prospects of increasing trade and cooperation in the field.

Talks With Guillermo Garcia

FL231332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Guillermo Garcia, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Transporation, has met with Nicaragua's Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martin. During the talks, which were held in a fraternal atmosphere, the two leaders discussed matters of interest to the two countries. Accompanying the visitor was Cuba's Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas.